

HALF HOLIDAYS SUSPENDED UNTIL AFTER HARVEST

Crossfield Chronicle

The District Booster

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CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

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Grain Companies

Field Day, August 16

The Field Day at the Special Plot Lots held under the auspices of the Midland and Pacific and Alberta Pacific Grain Companies, took place last Monday, August 16.

In view of the importance of just such a day, it was unfortunate that so small a crowd turned out to hear the "Talk" given by Mr. Frank Foulds, chief inspector Dominion Seed Branch, and to hear the many interesting points of grain growing explained by him.

Had the weather been on good behaviour August 2nd, the day

An Ideal Spot.

William Urquhart has returned from a week's visit, with his brother Ted, at Pine Lake.

To those who love the sport of Isaac Walton, Bill says fishing is good at Pine Lake this year. Lots of big fellows are being caught.

Good boating and bathing. So if you are looking for a nice spot for a holiday or a topping weekend, Bill says, "Pine lake is the place, lots of good accommodation, fishing, etc."

originally planned, we feel sure a larger turn-out would have been had, but the pressing time of harvest kept many away who would have been present August 16.

Doubleheader Baseball

Nanton and Crossfield

Nanton Juniors and Crossfield Juniors met at the local park Sunday, August 15, and split a doubleheader. Nanton took the first game by a score of 10 to 5 and Crossfield came back in the second to win out 4 to 2.

Crossfield was ragged in the first game, whether from cold, nerves or excitement, we are not prepared to state, but with all due deference to Nanton, Crossfield should have taken both games, but a game a piece was a good outcome.

In the first inning of the day, Sharpe, for the locals, took the first two men up, Trull and Kinney in his stride. With a count of two and two, Loree drove a beauty to deep centre field. Carmichael missed the out and Loree was safe on second. Fetherston hit and scored Loree. Caspell got on first through an error on E. Hopper, and Alexander, hitting a beauty, scored the two runners on bases. A minute later he was caught out, being off third. 3 runs, 3 hits, 2 errors.

Fleming went on the mound for Crossfield in the 4th with one man out and three on bases. Garbutt hit Jack's first pitch for three bases, scoring three runs. This was the needed stroke to get Fleming going, and he handcuffed Nanton for the rest of the game, no further runs being scored in this game.

Earl Hopper pulled off the smartest play of the afternoon, when he caught Caspell, tagged Kinney, and wheeled to first to catch Fetherston off base. The play went for a double as there was one down.

Crossfield, in the first game, seemed to be a one-two-three exodus every inning. Carmichael scored in the first, Earl Hopper scored in the second, and in the fifth Wigle showed the boys that one didn't have to try and kill Alexander's pitches and led the way to a three run tally.

In this game Alexander, for Nanton, gave five hits, allowed one walk and administered 12 strikeouts. Left on bases, none.

For Crossfield, Sharp gave four hits, three walks, five strikeouts-out. (continued on page 8, column 4)

See—MIDGETS

Silver Wedding

On August 7, 1912, at the home of the late Walter Landmore, Katie Garwood became the bride of Louis Bliss.

Their many friends and relatives chose to celebrate the occasion and so some two dozen or more gave them a general surprise on Friday last, at the Bliss home, Calgary. It proved to be a jolly occasion, with a mock wedding dancing and a real sing song.

The happy couple was presented with a silver casserole and a silver tea service. Mr. Bliss replied courteously.

Among those present were: Mrs. Garwood and son, Lawrence; Eric Landmore; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Borbridge; Mrs. Tom Borbridge, jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Deeks; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Morrison and family, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Lilley and family, all from Crossfield. From Calgary, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Landmore and son, Fred; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Landmore and daughter, Irene; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ralsbeck and the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Betty, Herbert and Louis.

The following day, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss left for a short "honeymoon" in Banff, Field and various other points, returning Monday.

Drum Trundler

Visits Crossfield

Burnest Heard, of Vancouver, is heading for Montreal, trundling an oil drum, and passed through Crossfield enroute Thursday, August 12th.

He informs the Chronicle that, although he is behind on his schedule, he will not accept lifts. To raise funds, as he has no money, he gives, occasionally, a song and dance, and when he completes the trip he will receive \$22.00.

Cheerful, and not the least dismayed, he left the office and went on his way north to Edmonton, from whence he will head east for Saskatoon.

Senoritas and Garfield

Last Wednesday's game, at Crossfield, was exciting, and what looked at first an easy win for Crossfield, was quickly changed in the sixth when Garfield emerged two runs ahead, after being nine behind. The locals were not dismayed, and added five more in their half of the sixth, to end all scoring.

A brief resume of the game, by innings, follows:

1. Garfield: Martha up and safe at first. Lila repeated the feat, two on, Lillian and Gesine went out. Jacobson got to first on an error of P. Waterhouse, Martha scoring. Lila stole home, and Jean went out short to first.

Crossfield: Cora singled, Margaret and Olita drew walks, Mary hit safely to deep centre field for two bases, scoring Cora and Margaret. Joe and Babe went out and Pat hit, scoring Olita, and Mary reached home on an error. Sylvia went out second to first.

2. Mary retired the Garfield side in quick order, pitching only five balls over the plate to retire the three batters on fly hits.

Esther Getzlin, the regular pitcher, took the mound, being unable to do so at the commencement of the game. She allowed two hits and one run: Louise scored. Mary left on third.

3. Martha got to first on an error and made the only score for her side this inning. Sylvia Richardson made a nice catch.

Babe Poffenroth and Pat drew a base on balls, Sylvia hit nicely and Babe scored. Pat caught stealing second. Louise got on first on an error, Cora walked, Margaret scored Sylvia, and Olita's timely hit scored Louise and Cora.

4. June got home on a safe hit and an error.

Sylvia made nice hit and Louise made first on an error, both scored through Cora and a steal.

5. Four batters faced Mary, Esther getting a hit and dying on third. Lila, Lillian and Gesine going out on flies and a strikeout.

Olita and Mary both got hits, a wild throw and a good steal passed them home.

6. This was the inning of the game, thirteen batters faced Mary Murdoch. She allowed one walk, nine hits, and gave one strikeout. Eleven runs were tallied.

Louise hit for two bases. Cora walked, Margaret got on through error, Olita out on nice catch by Mary Good, Mary Murdoch one base hit, Joe fouled out, Babe hit a nice two bagger. Pat got on through error. Sylvia out, pitcher to first.

7. Esther fanned, Lila fouled out, and Lillian went out on a smart catch by Olita in short centre field.

(continued on page 8, column 5)
See—SENIORITAS

NOTICE!

This store will remain open evenings, commencing Monday, August 23rd, until the harvest is completed.

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Alberta Acts Vetoed.

Ottawa, August 18. (CP)—Attempts of the Alberta Government to obtain control of the chartered bank branches in that province as part of its social credit experiment were halted Tuesday, when the Federal Government disallowed three statutes enacted at the recent brief session of the provincial legislature.

For the first time since Premier Wm. Aberhart, in 1935, established the world's first social credit government, the federal authorities moved to interfere with his efforts, exercising a constitutional prerogative from which there is no appeal.

An order-in-council, prepared and considered by cabinet council last Wednesday, was completed Tuesday, nullifying the banking control legislation, and official notification was sent to the provincial government. — Morning Albertan.

School Re-opens

September 1st

The regular meeting of the School Board was held on Tuesday, August 17, and it was decided to re-open the local school on Tuesday, September 1st.

With the commencing of Grade 12 this coming term, correspondence has been received from outside districts regarding this course. It is expected that a number of pupils will be in residence in the Village this term for this course.

The Board is anxious to assist taxpayers in meeting their taxes, and after serious consideration, it was decided to allow a discount of ten percent on all taxes paid on or before October 1st.

Interior of the school and the grounds have received attention during the holidays.

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Moisture Begets Moisture

While not a new principle to scientists, the general public in the prairie provinces—the business man in the city and the farmer in the country—are beginning to awaken to a realization that moisture begets moisture and there is also a dawning popular conception of the truism that plant welfare is dependent upon moisture in the atmosphere as well as moisture in the soil.

In other words it is seeping into the public consciousness that crops, whether cereal, vegetable or any other type cannot flourish and yield fruits without drawing sustenance from the air as well as from the soil—a horticultural and agricultural axiom that is often either forgotten or overlooked. Let the moisture in the atmosphere disappear almost to the vanishing point as it has done for a number of years recently and profitable yields of grains, forage crops and vegetables disappear with it.

And since moisture begets moisture, there can be no moisture in the atmosphere without reservoirs of water to serve as a source of supply. That is at least one, perhaps the principal reason, why seasons of drought tend to deepen in intensity as the years go by, and that is why residents of the prairie provinces have reasons to be apprehensive of the future, unless measures are taken to prevent a recurrent drought cycle.

The condition is aptly diagnosed by H. H. Cleugh of Vancouver in a recent contribution to the daily press, describing the situation in Saskatchewan this year, a situation equally applicable to the sister provinces in bygone years and likely to be repeated in the future, when he says:

"In Cuba or Jamaica the heat is intense, yet nothing shrivels or turns brown. Why? Because the air is filled with humidity rising off a warm sea. Heat is life, providing the proper amount of humidity is present. Ninety degrees in Saskatchewan is not all disastrous, if the air carries humidity, but when the humidity is nil, disaster and plant death is the consequence."

And what is the remedy for this condition of aridity—the natural and scientific corollary to the problem? Is it not the provision of bodies of water of sufficient dimensions and in sufficient numbers strategically located to ensure evaporation of life-giving water into the atmosphere to provide the air-borne moisture essential to the plant life on which the people of the west depend for sustenance, and to aid precipitation?

This also is answered by Mr. Cleugh in graphic language in his statement that "evaporation is the most efficient way in which humidity is formed, and most quickly from shallow lakes and ponds. The shallow sloughs (rapidly warmed by hot summer sun) is what makes moisture."

There could be no more potent argument than this in support of a request for governmental aid to provide irrigation projects which would contemplate the damming up of hitherto waste waters to form reservoirs of extensive area and preferably of shallow depth. Such reservoirs would serve the double purpose of furnishing water direct to growing crops through the medium of irrigation channels and of supplying moisture to the atmosphere by evaporation from the surface of these bodies.

"Cover your prairie with water as it was in 1882 to 1888," says Mr. Cleugh. "Dam all small streams, ponds, sloughs and lakes; send them with water, get it how you will but get it; you must have it. A pipe line will do for you and irrigate 60,000 acres a week and create humidity for 60,000 more."

The loss to the people of the prairie provinces occasioned by lack of moisture in the past few years has been terrific. The total bill for the value of crops which might have matured had moisture been available, plus the expenditure for direct relief necessitated because of its lack, runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

But these two items do not cover the entire cost of drought. Consideration must also be given to the loss occasioned by dust storms, the resultant phenomenon of the drought era and of wasteful cultivation methods. One authority recently estimated that when one inch of top soil is blown away, a section of land sustains a loss of \$192,000 in nitrogen and phosphorus. Thus, wind erosion jeopardizes crop in future years, even when there may be a plentiful supply of moisture both in the soil and in the atmosphere.

When such losses are weighed in the balance against the cost of construction of irrigation projects, whether they be a few schemes of great magnitude or a multiplicity of small ones, the policy of withholding expenditure of large sums of money for such purposes is economically indefensible, wherever and to what extent such projects are an engineering feasibility.

The Selfish Drivers

Are Cause Of 75 Per Cent. Of All Traffic Accidents

Joseph H. King, superintendent of the automobile and casualty branch of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, says that "Just plain everyday selfishness" is responsible for 75 per cent. of our traffic accidents.

There isn't a doubt of it. People endanger their own lives and those of others by making mad motor dashes, cutting in and out of lines of traffic, "beating" stop lights, going over crowded intersections at crazy rates of speed and otherwise conducting themselves in selfish and foolish fashion. The only wonder is that there are not twice as many accidents as actually occur.—Windor Daily Star.

Jumbo, an elephant once owned by Barnum and Bailey's circus, weighed 15,000 pounds.

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Rob Minard's is gentle. It soothes, it cures, it relieves inflammation, soothes, soothes.
Puts you on your feet!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
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Construct Mine-Sweepers

Two Vessels To Be Built In British Columbia

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Defence Minister, announced that he had been officially informed from Ottawa construction of four minesweepers for the Royal Canadian Navy had been approved by the Government. Mr. Mackenzie said the vessels would cost about \$352,000 each. Two of the ships will be built in British Columbia—one by Burrard Drydock Company, Limited, in North Vancouver, and the other by Yarrow's Limited, at Victoria. The other two will be constructed in Eastern Canada, one at Collingwood, Ont., and the other at Quebec City.

A Good Teas

A writer in the Windsor Daily Star says "few adults" Canadians can repeat oftener more than the first verse of "God Save the King." Even the first verse would stump a goodly number. To prove it ask a few of your acquaintances to repeat the last line of the first stanza and note whether they give it "our king" or "the king."

Have, at the south of the Seine, a central channel port of many shipping lines that serve all parts of the world.

In Scotland's border counties, a custom of drinking hot ale after the ceremony.

British Sloop At Churchill

History Made When Vessel Arrives 155 Years After Fort Surrendered To French Admiral

On an August day, 1782, a French fleet under the famous Admiral Perouse, appeared before Fort Prince of Wales, built on the shore of Hudson Bay to defend the mouth of the Churchill river, and the garrison surrendered without a shot being fired.

On a recent Monday, 155 years later, the next warship appeared before the old fortress. It was His Majesty's Sloop Scarborough. She steamed slowly under its ancient guns and landed in the modern harbor of Churchill within the shadow of the towering white elevator.

The ship in the harbor dipped their flags as the sloop went by. The Louis Dreyfus, freighter loading wheat, dipped its French tri-color. The R.M.S. Nascope, provisioning for its long cruise into the northern Arctic, and the Hudson's Bay Company's other boats joined in the welcome.

Fort Prince of Wales took 30 years to build. Some of its walls were 32 feet thick and it is 300 feet square. It was intended as a great stone fortress to protect the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company trading into Hudson Bay.

The French fleet surprised it in 1782 with scarcely any defenders in the fort and after its surrender the victors rolled the guns from their placements. They sought to tear down the walls but the work was too heavy for them and they left them standing and sailed away. The great muzzle-loaders lay rusting in the weeds for 150 years when the historic sites board took the fort over and replaced many of the cannon. The work was completed this summer.

The Scarborough was bathed in sunshine as she came out of Hudson Bay into the harbor. Its commander, Captain Baxter, was greeted by Fort Commander W. R. Meadows and later the captains of the other ships paid courtesy visits. The sloop remained at Churchill about a week.

Empire Drama Festival

Advocated By Earl Of Beesborough To Promote Good Feeling

An empire drama festival to promote closer educational contacts, is advocated by the Earl of Beesborough, who as governor-general of Canada from 1931 to 1935, played a prominent part in fostering the Little Theatre movement in the Dominion.

"It is generally agreed there is no better way in these days of promoting good feeling amongst peoples, than by encouraging cultural relations," he said. "Just as the drama has proved a vital element in the integration of the nine provinces of Canada, could it not also be used similarly to help to draw the units of the empire still closer?"

Lord Beesborough pays high tribute to Canada's general for his achievement of bringing the stage back to life, despite discouraging obstacles.

If enthusiasts for the drama in Vancouver could travel 3,000 miles to take part in a festival at Ottawa, it was reasonable to visualize an empire drama festival in London or elsewhere, in which companies from the Dominions and other units of the empire would take part, he said.

Geoffrey Whitworth, director of the British Drama League, which co-ordinates the activities of more than 2,500 amateur societies, has discussed the idea with the Earl of Beesborough and given his assurance of co-operation.

"What we have in mind is a festival to which Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, would each send a company to meet the selected company, representing Britain," Whitworth said.

To Make Armaments

South Africa Plans To Be Independent As Possible For War Supplies

A scheme to make South Africa as independent as possible for armament supplies in times of war is under investigation by the Government. At the moment it is confined to experimental work in the manufacturing of bombs for the Air Force. Hand-grenades, steel helmets and gas masks are made by private armaments firms. Work is being hurried on with the completion of the Government's small arms factory at Pretoria.

A white leghorn hen at LadySmith, South Africa, has laid an egg 8 1/2 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide and weighing five ounces, nearly three times that of an ordinary egg.

West Africa is the home of the world's smallest antelope. It stands only a little more than 12 inches high at the shoulders.

Sudden Death For Transients

Frequent Accidents Are Tragic Signs Of Social Conditions before

On a recent morning before the dawn, eight cars of an eastbound freight train hurtled off the track in a remote part of the rail route through northern Ontario and carried seven transients to sudden death in the crush of piled-up cars and freight. Another man died of injuries. Six others were injured. Thirteen transients escaped unharm and helped the train crew in rescue work.

This story is a tragic sign of the times. It is by no means unusual, except in the number of victims involved. Recently accidents have taken the lives of several other transients in the crush of piled-up cars and freight. Another man died of injuries. Six others were injured. Thirteen transients escaped unharm and helped the train crew in rescue work.

The Regina recently a young man was killed attempting to clamber on board an outgoing freight train. His fate was ghastly. The news from time to time multiplies such incidents.

The accident that brought death to eight men in northern Ontario revealed that 25 transients at least were riding on the train involved. There is no doubt that the attraction of travelling eastward for some of them was the news of bountiful crops in Ontario and a demand for harvest labor. For eight of them the search for happier prospects of existence came to an appalling end in the dusk of early morning. Fatal!

Their is a tragedy that must convey urgency to official efforts to amend the social maladjustments which create the problem of wandering jobless men. At the same time theirs is a tragedy that touches human emotions and arouses genuine concern over the human waste of such incidents.—Regina Leader-Post.

Genius For Making Money

T. O. M. Spowth Once Ran Air Taxi On Chicago's Lake Front

T. O. M. Spowth was a salesman of airplane passenger hops on Chicago's lake front long before he became the sailor man for whom England who proposed to lift the America's cup with the yacht Endeavour II.

It was in August, 1911, in Grant park, that Spowth—known then as Tom instead of T. O. M.—hopped passengers for a ride and competed in the first international air meet Chicago had ever seen. Spowth was then 23 years old, a wavy-haired Britisher in tweeds, piloting a Blériot biplane at 100 a mile and clocked an astonishing speed of fifty miles an hour.

Even at 23 Spowth gave a hint of the money-making genius that since has put him in the multimillionaire class. In some like two weeks—the meet ran from Aug. 12 to Aug. 22—Spowth collected \$13,120 in prize money with the aid of the flimsy kite-like flying machine he had brought from abroad. For money, plus the money picked up hopping daredevil and solvent passengers, added to the bank account of the young Briton.

Fame also came to Spowth. His feat was such that four world records were surpassed. One of his records, the fastest speed made in the meet, brought him wide acclaim and invitations to the homes of the city's leaders. At the time, even the socially elite wanted to meet a man who had flown 57,786 miles an hour.

British Bacon Shortage

Want Increase In The Quotas Of Imported Supplies

A shortage of bacon in the London provision exchange is causing concern. Discussing the situation, the Manchester Guardian declares prices have been marked up as a means to check the demand.

"The market is quite bare of stock and importers have sold supplies only to meet due until future dates," the paper said.

The attention of the board of trade was drawn to the position and a conference was held between the officials and representatives of the trade with a view to arranging for an increase in the quotas of imported supplies.

Neglected Fields

Long before America came into the pages of history King Solomon knew that neglected fields let in the evil of Nature as well as the decay of man: "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and, lo, he was all grown over with thorns, and nettles covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."

The most sensitive thermometers are so sensitive to slight atmospheric changes as is the skin of the human face.

Atmospheric Electricity

Called St. Elmo's Fire By Sailors And Is Considered Lucky

The investigation into the Hindenburg disaster found that it was due to an electric spark which came in contact with gas discharged from the ship preparatory to mooring. Investigators at the investigation have come to the conclusion that the spark was none other than what is known as "St. Elmo's Fire."

This is a phenomenon which has been known to seafaring people for hundreds of years. Mariners have noticed tiny glowing flames which dance at the tips of masts and spars, particularly during thunder weather. (Thunder was heard in the distance when the Hindenburg was landing at New Jersey). It is, in fact, atmospheric electricity which takes the form of pale blue phosphorescent light. As far back as 1598, in a book called "Hakluyt's Voyages," it was called "St. Elmo's Fire."

"I do remember that in the great and boisterous storms of this foul weather there came upon the top of our main yard and main masts a certain little light, much like unto the light of a little candle, which the Spaniards call the Cuerpo Santo. This light continued about our ship about three hours, flying from mast to mast."

Sailors have called St. Elmo's Fire "God's burning fingers," and when they see it they regard it as a good omen for the voyage. St. Elmo is a corruption of St. Erasmus, the patron saint of seamen in the Mediterranean.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Drowsy Driver

Is Usually One Who Does Not Get Sufficient Sleep

Whenever the driver of an automobile falls asleep at the wheel long enough to cause an accident—and that is not very long—he will be lucky if he ever wakes up. A study of driver-asleep accidents in a dozen states reveals that one out of 12 kills somebody, and that one-third of the time it is the driver himself. A surprising fact developed by the National Safety Council is that nearly half of the drivers who fell asleep had been driving for less than two hours. A third of them, however, had been without sleep for 16 to 20 hours, so that it is evident that lack of proper amounts of sleep rather than grueling grinds at the wheel is responsible for a large number of these mishaps. The drowsy driver returning home from a late party is the most common victim of the highway nap, and he usually drops into a deep and oblivious slumber about two o'clock in the morning.—Science Digest.

SELECTED RECIPES

SWEET CUCUMBER PICKLE

2 qts. ripe cucumbers
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 tablespoons powdered alum
1 tablespoon root ginger
1 qt. vinegar
2 lbs. white sugar
3 cups Crown Brand Corn Syrup
1 cup whole cloves
1/4 cup stick cinnamon (tied in bag)

Method: Peel and seed the cucumbers, cut into 3-inch strips. Cover with cold water; add soda; let stand overnight. Drain and cover with cold water in which the alum has been dissolved; boil ten minutes; drain. Cover with cold water; add ginger and boil fifteen minutes; drain. Measure water and discard (there is usually about 1 quart). Measure as much vinegar as you have water and to each quart add 2 lbs. white sugar and 3 cups Crown Brand Corn Syrup, the cloves and cinnamon. Pour over cucumbers and boil until clear. Seal in sterile jars. Makes six pints.

Canned Apple Juice

Product To Be Tested This Fall For Popularity

Canned apple juice, a product which has been the subject of experiment at the Okanagan Valley Dominion Experimental Station at Sumnerland, is to be tried out commercially by a leading wholesale house in Vancouver. It is understood that a trial pack of a thousand cases will be canned there and offered for sale to test out its popularity with the buying public.

A Queer Viewpoint

The four big railway companies in Great Britain have about 350,000 towels taken each year, while spoons, electric bulbs and other things are constantly stolen. An astonishing number of people still exist who seem to have no other people's property belongs to them.

A sponge will absorb more ice water than it will hot water.

BABY KNOWS the Difference

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best for you and Baby too

Salt Mine Disappearing

Was Worked By Pueblo Indians In Fifth Century

Waters of Lake Mead, slowly piling up behind Boulder Dam, are wiping out an industry which thrives as far back as 500 A.D.

The salt St. Thomas salt mine, with its mountain of salt 300 feet high, said by scientists to have been worked by Pueblo Indians as early as the start of the fifth century, is beginning to disappear. Eaten away by the mines made lakes, residents of Las Vegas, Nevada, are wondering if the great pile of salt will contaminate the waters to any extent.

Several years ago the ancient salt mine attracted scientists from afar when evidences were discovered that man, in the dawn of history, had engaged in industry there. Digging tools, fashioned from rocks tied together with leather thongs, were dug up. They proved, said archaeologists, that the mine was the base of one of the principal workings of the Pueblo Indians who inhabited the territory from about 500 A.D. until about 1200 A.D.

The more modern history of the mine started in our own early western days when the first of the Bonelli family, emigrating from Switzerland, settled in the St. Thomas section and became influential in its development.

There the Bonellis, according to old timers, organized the Virgin River Salt Company and operated the mine and a salt mill for many years. Finally, the Virgin River company died and the mine was worked intermittently by various residents of the area. During the past few years thousands of tons of salt have been taken out.

The old mine lies at the base of the salt mountain, but already the rising waters of Lake Mead have covered the road over which millions of tons have been hauled through 14 centuries, and to-day the ancient workings are isolated, approachable only by boat.

Each day the waters rise; and soon all trace of the industry of 500 A.D. will be buried under the waters of progress of 1937.

A Large Landowner

Hundred Thousand Acres In Poland Belong To One Man

The Potok family, a member of which the Duke of Kent, visited at his estate at Lancut, Southern Poland, are legendary for their wealth and hospitality (says a London Evening News writer).

They are among the greatest landowners on earth. I have heard it said that it takes Count Alfred, who was host to the Duke, nearly three weeks to travel round his estates, upon a fairly leisurely inspection that entails a caravan of cooks and servants. His stables contain some of the finest horses in Europe.

Herr von Ribbentrop spent a weekend at the estate of Count Alfred, between Cracow and Lwow, where this Count owns 100,000 acres!

A hundred thousand acres is rather larger than England's smallest county, Rutland; quite a piece for one man to own.

Employment For Indians

Grey Owl, well-known Prince Albert naturalist, advocated a new attitude toward Indians. He said, "Treat the Indian as an Indian and don't try to change him. My suggestion would be that the Indians be put to work conserving wild life. There's nothing left to hunt, so they can't live hunting and trapping as they used to, but they could conserve what animal life there is left," he said.

A colored couple sent out the following invitation to their friends and acquaintances.

"You are invited to the marriage of Mr. Henry _____ and Miss Josephine _____ at the house of the bride's mother. All who cannot come may send."

Georgia has 6,664 miles of railways within her boundaries.

BLACKHEADS

Get two ounces of peroxide powder from your drugstore. Sprinkle on a hot, wet cloth and rub the face gently. Every blackhead will be dissolved. The one safe, sure and simple way to remove blackheads. Have a Hollywood complexion.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER IN WAR ZONES OF CHINA

Shanghai.—Hostilities broke out in the northeastern quarter of Shanghai's international settlement as Japanese blue-jackets patroled and Chinese plainclothes men exchanged fire.

The conflict developed in a situation made acute by the arrival of Japanese reinforcements and the moving in of detachments of Chinese regular troops.

Other parts of the settlement were heavily guarded.

British forces patroled a three-mile front while to their right Shanghai's volunteer corps, consisting of foreign residents augmented by a Russian company, occupied a dangerous sector adjacent to the Chinese within Chapei, Chinese section of the city. United States marines were to the right of the Britons.

British troops, 900 strong, were mobilized with United States, French and other international forces to protect the foreign communities of China's largest city, including 9,000 Britons.

Foreign officials feared the nationals might be in even greater danger than in 1932, for Chinese leaders indicated they were unwilling to respect the neutrality of the foreign-controlled sections of Shanghai—the international settlement and the French concession—as they did in 1932.

The present Shanghai phase of the undeclared Chinese-Japanese war, full of tension since the killing of two Japanese naval men and a Chinese gunnery officer, began when it was established that strong forces of Chinese regular troops, under direction of the central government, were moving into the Shanghai area.

The Japanese immediately mobilized all their available power. Backed by 21 warships lying in the Whangpoo river, just off Shanghai, they arrayed their formidable naval landing party for combat.

This force, estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000, took up battle positions along the northern fringe of the Japanese section of the international settlement and on the roads extending into Chinese-administered areas to the north.

An international peace conference trying to find a peaceful solution, broke down, leaving Chinese soldiers and Japanese blue-jackets facing each other from behind sandbag barricades and machine gun emplacements along Shanghai's northern fringe.

Northern Shanghai had become virtually a no-man's-land. The civilian populace had disappeared. All stores were closed and barred.

On the international settlement side of the line grim Japanese naval sentries were on patrol. Just across the boundary, in Chapei, scene of bloody fighting in 1932, men of Nanjing's crack 88th division patroled the empty streets.

While the battle for possession of Nankow pass—key to continuance of Japan's newly won control of the Peking-Tientsin region—went on in the mountainous northwest, contingents of the Chinese 29th army were reported to have defeated Japanese forces a few miles outside Tientsin.

Troops of the central government poured into the Shanghai zone by every railroad and highway in an effort to assert China's mastery over the area which Japanese planes devastated in an undeclared war in 1932.

The sudden ingress of Chinese troops blocked off virtually the entire country around Shanghai and isolated hundreds of foreign families in the danger zone.

Living Costs Up
Ottawa.—A Dominion bureau of statistics report said moderate advances in prices of a few of the more important foods, partially offset by seasonal productions in coal and coke prices, resulted in an increase in the general cost of living for Canada from 82.7 in June to 83.0 in July. The comparative figure for July, 1936, was 80.4.

Jewish Exodus To Palestine
Zurich, Switzerland.—A proposal to settle 200,000 Jews in Palestine within the next three years, involving an investment of about \$175,000,000, was laid before the new Zionist congress by Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Zionist executive committee.

Donation For The Blind
London.—Lord Nuffield, industrial-philanthropist, donated £30,000 (\$175,350) to aid in caring for the blind. This new donation brought the total of his philanthropic gifts to more than \$8,000,000.

Hunting Restrictions

Regulations Imposed To Meet Serious Depletion Of Wild Fowl
Ottawa.—The department of mines and resources announced migratory bird regulations for the 1937 hunting season, extending the restrictive principles of the 1936 regulations imposed to meet serious depletion of waterfowl through over-shooting and through drought on prairie nesting grounds.

The regulations, which include bag limits for ducks and geese and open season dates in the various provinces follow the recent announcement from Washington of continuance in 1937 of "very strict regulations" in effect in the United States in 1935 and 1936 under the migratory birds treaty.

In all provinces, bag limit for ducks is placed at 12 a day. Bag limit for the season is 150 in the Maritime provinces, Ontario and Quebec, but is 100 in the prairie provinces and 125 in British Columbia.

In the prairie provinces, bag limit for geese is five a day but the seasonal limit is placed at 50 in Manitoba, 20 in Saskatchewan and 25 in Alberta.

In British Columbia, bag limit for geese (including Black Brant) is five a day, 50 for the season.

Prohibition of baiting and live decoys continues in all provinces. Following are open season dates: Saskatchewan: North of township 60 open season for ducks, geese and Wilson's snipe will be Sept. 1 to Oct. 30; south of township 61, open season for ducks, geese and Wilson's snipe will be Sept. 20 to Nov. 30.

Alberta: North of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers open season for ducks, geese and Wilson's snipe will be from noon on Sept. 1 to and including Oct. 30; south of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers open season for ducks, geese and Wilson's snipe will be from noon on Sept. 15 to and including Nov. 13.

Dakota Indians Complain

Would Have Seen Black Hills Given To Canada

Rapid City, N.D.—Four age-wrinkled Indian chiefs, all of whom saw the "Custer massacre" of 1876, complained of ill treatment at the hands of the United States government and talked of offering South Dakota's scenic Black Hills to Canada.

The four, meeting to talk a tribal council at the Standing Rock reservation, Fort Yates, N.D., late this month, where it was proposed formal presentation of grievances be put before federal officials, included two nephews of Sitting Bull, whose Sioux and Cheyenne bands wiped out General George A. Custer and his troops in the battle at Little Big Horn.

Oscar One Bull, one of the Indians' nephews, voiced the complaint of the quartette:

"The white man," he said, "has never carried out his treaties with a man. He has led us to death last winter for lack of rations. If the president doesn't do something for us, we are going to Canada to talk to them."

Bluejackets At Churchill

Landing Party Of Jack Tars Engage In Manoeuvres

Churchill, Man.—Scientists hunting for insects and those studying the habits of birds in the vicinity of Hudson Bay port withdrew from field operations while bluejackets skimmed over the rocks and through the marshes.

"The Jack Tars" were a landing party from His Majesty's Sloop Scarborough with full kits engaged in manoeuvres and rifle practice.

Providing an unusual scene for this part of Canada, the landing party were transported by railway flat cars to the scene of operations and, favored by bright sunshine and a crisp north wind, spent the forenoon in vigorous exercises.

The sailors from the sloop, the supply ship Naupacoe and the freighter Wentworth, loading grain at Churchill, were entertained at a dance by residents and officials of the port.

Manitoba Hay

Expect Good Market In Saskatchewan This Year

Winnipeg.—With a Saskatchewan hay market estimate of at least \$2,500,000 available to Manitoba farmers to meet needs in Saskatchewan drought areas, Manitoba department of agriculture officials stated unofficially this province's 1937 tonnage of wild hay would be from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 tons and other hays about 500,000 tons.

Prices reported paid in Manitoba points are from \$7 to \$8 for No. 1 hay, \$6 to \$7 for No. 2 and \$5 to \$6 for No. 3.

Americans In Danger

U.S. Consul-General Making Efforts To Evacuate Foreigners

Shanghai.—Militarized Chinese police barricaded Kiangwan village, just north of Shanghai, against the possibility of attack from the reinforced Japanese garrison and refused to allow the American community or other foreigners to depart.

The United States consul-general was making frantic efforts to contact mayor O. K. Yui of greater Shanghai to gain consent for evacuation of the stranded Americans but was meeting with no success.

The closing of the village was considered to be merely a Chinese defensive move against the increasing influx of Japanese armed forces and military supplies and was in no way directed at the Americans. The sudden Chinese manoeuvre, however, placed them squarely in the danger zone of possible hostilities.

VALUE OF WHEAT CROP IN ALBERTA REPORTED HIGH

Edmonton.—Alberta farmers will receive from \$170,000,000 to \$180,000,000 for their wheat, livestock and other products this year, according to present indications. This constitutes a new high record in value of farm production since 1929.

A remarkable improvement in crop conditions in the latter half of July followed record-breaking rains which were general over the province except in the extreme southeast corner. The Edmonton district received a fall of six inches in three days, and a total of eight inches for the month. Crops and pastures quickly responded in widespread areas and the feed problem was greatly ameliorated.

Alberta's wheat crop alone, if present expectations are realized, will be worth at to-day's prices around \$75,000,000—a gain of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 over last year's value.

Quantity production of all farm crops, other than wheat, is estimated at about the same as in 1936, but higher prices applying generally throughout the range of farm commodities will yield Alberta producers larger net returns for the same output.

Hon. Dr. R. Mullen, minister of agriculture, said he is looking for a wheat crop of about equal volume to that of last year, which was 67,000,000 bushels. He confirms the higher value of the crop, and says that on the basis of present prices and provided the crop is harvested satisfactorily with grade holding up, a gain of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 over last year's production value will be realized on wheat alone.

Other wheat crop estimates vary up to \$60,000,000 bushels, the figure given in a survey published by the Financial Post of Toronto on August 7. In between are those of Major H. G. L. Strange, Searle Grain Company research expert, who says 70,000,000, and John Gillespie, president of Gillespie Grain Company, who thinks the crop may run to 76,000,000 bushels. Even the lowest available estimate, 67,000,000 bushels, equals actual production in 1936.

KING AND QUEEN GREET VETS



Their Majesties talking to "Old Contemplables" of the Great War at Cardiff during their Coronation tour of Wales.

MAXIM LITVINOFF



Stalin is preparing for another "purge" in Soviet Russia, according to the Paris newspaper Le Jour, and Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, is to be one of the victims. He is reported to be facing arrest along with a number of high army and navy officials.

To Resume Zep Service

Predict Revival Of Passenger Schedule By Next Year

New York.—Revival next year of Germany's trans-Atlantic Zeppelin passenger service was predicted by Captain Max Pruss, commander of the airship Hindenburg, which crashed at Lakehurst, N.J., three months ago with a loss of 36 lives.

Captain Pruss said the new Zeppelins, now under construction, would be buoyed by non-inflammable helium gas.

Critically burned in the Hindenburg disaster, the commander soon will leave his hospital bed here to return to Germany.

Executions In Russia

Spies And Wreckers Executed Said To Total 320

Moscow.—Execution of 72 alleged far eastern railroad wreckers accused of conspiring with the Japanese secret service, was reported by the Irtutsk newspaper, "East Siberia Herald."

The executions followed others but the group was one of the largest to be executed in Soviet Russia's far-flung Siberian purge.

Now the total of known executions in this far eastern campaign to root out spies and wreckers is 320.

Glaciers Melt In Norway

Twelve Houses Swept Away In Resulting Tidal Wave

Oslo, Norway.—Norwegian glaciers melted in a recent hot spell.

A huge section of the base of Hardanger glacier disintegrated under the intense heat and fell off into Denne Lake.

The splash created a tidal wave 160 feet high which washed away 12 houses, destroyed nearby crops and filled fields with large boulders. No casualties were reported, however.

Mussolini Doctrine

Intense Preparation Of Italian People For A Military Life

Catania, Sicily.—Premier Mussolini told 100,000 Sicilians that "the cornerstone of our doctrine and our spirit is an ever more intense preparation of the Italian people for military life."

Cheering crowds heard Il Duce declare on the eve of annual war games in Sicily:

"History shows us that when a people does not want to bear its own arms it is forced to bear the arms of someone else."

History also shows, Mussolini shouted, that the Italian people "are not warlike, but have no other alternative except misery and slavery."

Arctic Flight

Proposed Soviet Flight Around Top Of The World

Moscow.—A Soviet flight around the top of the world along the Arctic circle, with Pilot Mikhail Shveloff in charge, was proposed in the Communist party newspaper Pravda.

The 12,000-mile flight would be routed by way of Alaska, Hudson Bay or Baffinland, Greenland, Iceland and the northeastern Russian coast.

Shveloff was assistant head of the recent north pole expedition.

A COURT TEST IS REQUESTED FOR ALBERTA LAWS

Ottawa.—Alberta's bank legislation may be referred to the supreme court of Canada for an opinion on its validity, Prime Minister Mackenzie King disclosed. He telegraphed Premier William Aberhart asking if the Alberta government would facilitate such a reference and refrain from enforcement until the court delivered its opinion.

The telegram Mr. King sent the Alberta premier read:

The Hon. William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

"Minister of justice is considering under provisions British North America Act certain legislation enacted at recent sessions, Alberta legislature."

"Before submitting question for decision of governors in council would appreciate your letting me know whether your government would be willing to facilitate hearing of a reference to supreme court of Canada regarding validity of bills number five, six and nine and to undertake pending determination of such reference not to take any steps towards enforcement of any of said measures."

"The reference would be made under section 55 of the Supreme Court Act which provides for reference by the governor-in-council of important questions of law or fact touching the powers of the provincial legislatures."

"In view of urgency of matter would appreciate immediate reply."

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister."

By section 55 of the Supreme Court Act the Dominion government may refer any federal or provincial statute to the courts for a consideration of its constitutional validity. All provincial legislation, as a matter of routine, has to go before the governor-in-council in Ottawa for review and the recent Alberta enactments are now under consideration by the minister of justice prior to coming before cabinet council as a whole.

The three measures referred to in Mr. King's message are the bill to require all bank managers and bank employees in Alberta to take out licenses, the bill closing the courts of the province to any bank employee who does not obtain a license and an amendment to the Judicature Act to prohibit a constitutional test of any Alberta statute in the Alberta courts without permission from the provincial government.

Premier Aberhart's consent is not necessary to a reference to the supreme court of Canada. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, said. The federal authorities have power to send the measures to the court without his consent.

The three acts, however, are now in effect and a reference to the courts would not prevent their being enforced. The telegram was sent with a view to securing the co-operation of the Alberta government in a speedy reference to the courts and to securing an undertaking so steps towards enforcement, such as prosecutions of bank employees for failure to obtain licenses, would be taken until the issue was subject to judicial determination.

MARINE RATES AFFECTING TRADE OF B. C. PORTS

Vancouver.—Rising marine freight rates on the Pacific coast will probably mean a lean year for the wheat business at British Columbia ports, Vancouver grain brokers and elevators forecast.

These spokesmen, declining to be quoted by name, said that until a few weeks ago Pacific coast ports had expected to handle more than 50 per cent of this season's Alberta crop, estimated at 80,000,000 bushels, about one-half Canada's entire 1937 production.

But rising freight rates, they said, are rapidly changing the outlook to the disadvantage of the Pacific.

"Western wheat movement now hinges entirely on freight rates," one leading Vancouver grain man said. "With rates rising, with freight movement other than grain heavy, and many cargo boats withdrawing from the Pacific by the Japanese government's action in commandeering freighters for war purposes, the prospect is not encouraging for a heavy wheat movement through Vancouver."

He said general opinion here was that rates would go "even higher." Meanwhile, he said, the Great Lakes rates are low, and are an inducement to shipping grain eastward instead of west.

Barrie Paper Takes Trophy

Award Made At Canadian Weekly Newspaper Convention At Halifax

Halifax.—Feature of a meeting of the 18th annual convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association here was presentation of the Mason trophy to J. A. MacLaren of the Barrie, Ont., Examiner, for excellence in the field of papers having more than 2,000 circulation.

The presentation was made by Clendenan Pierce, of the Simcoe, Ont., Reformer. The trophy was taken by the Examiner for the third successive year, thus becoming its permanent possession. A new trophy will be offered.

Among appointments to the nominating committee was W. T. Murphy, Viscount, Sask. S. J. Dorman, Alameda, Sask., secretary of the Saskatchewan division, was one of the speakers at opening sessions.

Drouth Resistant Wheat

Plan To Develop New Varieties For Semi-Arid Districts

Ottawa.—Dr. E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farms, said extensive studies were being made to develop a variety of wheat which will grow "under abnormal conditions of low precipitation."

Dr. Archibald told the National Association of Local Government Officers of Great Britain, visiting here, that he had just returned from several weeks of study in the Saskatchewan drought areas and that he was "hopeful" certain varieties of wheat now developed might be made adaptable to the semi-arid areas.

Grain Marketing Commission

Members Expect To Sail To Canada Before The End Of The Month

London.—The Canadian royal commission on grain marketing, headed by Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, of Regina, has concluded its European sittings. Hearings will be resumed at Winnipeg, Sept. 22.

Members of the commission returned to England after brief visits to Antwerp, Brussels, Paris and Rotterdam. Mr. Justice Turgeon expects to sail for Canada before the end of the month. J. L. Ralston, K.C., counsel for the commission, will leave next week.

Would Give Assistance

Lake Couchiching, Ont.—Canadians would assist United States if that country were at war with a "transcendental country" and Canadians depend "at least to a certain extent" on United States against attack in war, according to the result of a questionnaire at the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics here.

Son Of Inventor Dead

Wilmington, Del.—William L. Edison, 58, eldest son of the inventor, the late Thomas A. Edison, is dead. Edison held many patents on basic principles he discovered during several years of experimenting. Among his best known discoveries were those which adopted the single radio tube to multiple uses.

The Crossfield Chronicle

City District Monitor
ESTABLISHED 1907

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News for Current Issue, Wednesday Noon
G. Y. McLEAN, Publisher

Crossfield : : : : : Alberta

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937.

Co-Operation

THE people of Alberta, during the past three years, have heard, on many occasions, from platforms, pulpits and divers places, that "Co-operation" is necessary; yes, without co-operation we, as a people, cannot get anywhere in the world, today.

Our Provincial Government has asked for co-operation from its people, to bring about this and that, yet, when they were asked for co-operation, in a certain matter, by the Dominion Government, they refused, or could not see their way.

The matter in question was the referring of three of the bills passed at the recent sitting of the Alberta Legislature, to the Supreme Court of Canada, to join with the Dominion Government in presenting the case, and whether or not the Provincial Authorities were sure of their grounds, this request for co-operation could surely have been complied with.

A consultation of our dictionary gives this meaning of the word "co-operation", "To operate together for a common object." Now both bodies, Dominion and Provincial, are working for the good of the Common people. Why then, can there not be co-operation to the fullest sense of the word?

This action puts us in mind of the Scottish story, "Never you mind the lantern, follow the light."

Last year, the many weeklies that came to our desk, revealed the information that many of the progressive towns of this province put on, each year, a special shopping week, meeting with varied success.

This year, we would like to see it tried out in our Village, but to be a success from the start, it needs the whole-hearted support of our businessmen and merchants behind it.

Just such an undertaking of this kind could be one that could be well sponsored or started by our Board of Trade.

It matters not so much the size of your town or village, as the size of the men in it. If they can work together, for the benefit of each and every one, as well as the community and district as a whole, much can be accomplished.

The Dominion Government has disallowed the "Social Credit" Legislation passed by the Alberta Legislature.

In view of the fact that the Federal Government must rule for the benefit of the Dominion, as a whole, we cannot see what other steps they could have taken.

To refuse, to anyone, the rights of access to the courts of the land, is something entirely foreign to that birthright we all so proudly cherish, "British Freedom."

The School Supply Foundation

Inks
Drawing Pads
Loose Leafs, Mucilage,
Crayons, Chalks, Erasers, Rulers,
Note Books, 12 Exercise Books for 25 cents
Large Ink Scribbles 2 for 35 cents, Reeves Art Prints,
Mathematical Sets, Pencils of all kinds,
Pens and Points. Etc. Etc. Etc.

THE CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

WE ORDER TEXT BOOKS

Today's Thought

If, invisible ourselves, we could follow a single human being through a day of his life, and know all his secret thoughts and hopes and anxieties, his prayers and tears and good resolves, his passionate delights and struggles against temptation, we should have poetry enough to fill a volume.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.



NEURITIS

The letters "itis" at the end of a word means inflammation, and the term neuritis, when properly used, means an inflammation of nerves.

There are various types of nerves. One group carries sensations, another controls the movements of muscles, and others still control sweat glands, blood vessels and other organs. Most nerves are made up of bundles of nerve fibres, each of which is active in one of the various ways indicated, and so the whole nerve serves several purposes.

The symptoms resulting from the inflammation of a nerve depend upon the variety of nerve fibres contained in the nerve. If these are sensory nerves, there will be pain and tenderness; motor nerves affected mean weakened muscles, and so on.

Prolonged exposure of one part of the body to cold, as occurs in sitting beside an open window in a motor or a car, may cause a local neuritis. Prolonged pressure on a nerve, as when the arm is held in certain positions, injury from a blow, or chronic pressure may set up a neuritis of the nerves affected.

The nerves are part of the body. No one part of the body is independent of the rest, and so the nervous tissue may be involved in disease of other parts of the body, particularly if it is a general disease. Neuritis is not uncommon in such a disease as diabetes.

Poisons, such as alcohol, lead and arsenic, are responsible for the occurrence of neuritis which affects the nerves all over the body. The poisons or toxins given off by disease germs act in the same manner, and so, not infrequently, neuritis is found occurring in cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

The many causes of neuritis, some of which have been mentioned, are referred to in order to make clear that when neuritis does occur, it is absolutely necessary to find the cause of the condition, if proper treatment is to be prescribed. First of all, it must be proven to be neuritis. Treatment then depends upon the cause. The patient, quite naturally, wants relief from his pain and discomfort, but temporary relief is not going to deal properly with the condition, because, as long as the cause remains, relapses will occur. The removal of the cause is, of course, the purpose of proper treatment.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, will be answered personally by letter.

READ THE ADS. IT PAYS

Orfiss Kolumm
P. D. Sez:
The bachelor party was such a success; the wedding had to be postponed for three days.

List of School Books Required for Grades 7,8,9.

- VII. and VIII.
1. Mathematics, for Everyday Use; Book I, Grade VII. Book II, Grade VIII.
 2. Literature, "Modern Literature for Schools," by Leaver; (this book to be used by Grades VII, VIII and IX.
 3. Language: 1, Grammar Cowperthwaite, Marshall; 2, Learning to speak and write, book 2; 3, Speller, which has been in use.
 4. Health and Physical Education, "Health through Science" (By Charters, Smiley, Strang.) Used in Grades VII, VIII and IX.
 5. Social Studies: "Our Empire and its Neighbours," by McDougall and Paterson. (This book will not be ready until October 15)
 6. Science: Elementary General Science, by Limpus—Share.
 7. French: "Premier Cours de Francais." Those who wish may secure this French book, as it will be used for Oral French and all through High School. Grades seven and eight will take Oral French along with Grade nine.

BOOKS FOR FRENCH CLASSES

French Grammar: 1. 'Premier Cours de Francais', for grades nine and ten.
Grammar: 2. Fraser and Squire for grades eleven and twelve only.
Translations: 1. A l'Enseigne du Coq, grade ten. 2. A New French Reader, by Ford and Hicks, grade eleven. Le Voyage de Monsieur Perichon, grade twelve.

GRADE IX.

1. Mathematics for To day, new. \$1.25.
 2. A Book of General Science (Hilton) (This may be obtained second-hand)
 3. Literature: "Modern Literature for Schools," by Leaver, 70c. (This book to be used by grades seven, eight and nine)
 4. Composition: Sense and Structure in English Comp. (Used by grade nine last year. 30c.)
 5. Health and Physical Education: "Health Through Science" \$1.10. Grades seven, eight and nine.
 6. Social Studies: "The World of today," \$1.00
 7. French, "Premier Cours de Francais," \$1.40. (To be used by the Oral French class and French 1)
- Fraser and Squire to be used by French 2 and 3.
- It would be advisable for all those who have Fraser and Squire, and who are not taking French 2 and 3 in 1937-38, to sell that text, as it will not be used next year in grade eleven.

Notice.

Warning is given, that all road allowances in the Rosebud Municipality must be cleared of weeds by August 23rd, otherwise official notice will be served and action taken.

Stray Chatter.

W. Amussen of South Dakota visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. Amussen this week.

We noticed the name of R. M. McCool in the August 6 edition of the Western Farm Leader, as lecturer in the U.F.A. Chautauque, held in the Wetaskiwin district.

Order Your



From The Chronicle.

Our Farm News Letter

Contributed by

B. Leslie Emalle, C.D.A. (Glas.) F.C.S.

SEED TREATMENT IS INEXPENSIVE

"All growers and distributors of seed have a very direct responsibility in the matter of seed-borne diseases," affirmed Dr. J. H. Craigie, of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, addressing members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, at Saskatoon. Referring to seed treatment as a protection against smuts and root rots, Dr. Craigie said that never, in the history of agriculture, have remedial measures been so effective, simple and inexpensive. He explained that when seed is treated with organic mercury dust, not only are externally-borne organisms destroyed, but the fungicide on the seed affords considerable protection to the germinating seed and young seedlings against soil-inhabiting parasitic organisms such as those which cause damping-off and seedling blights.

Dr. Craigie commended the growing practice, by seed-houses, of treating much of their seed before distributing it, and believed the practice would soon be general. Something might be done, he thought, to instill into the grower a consciousness that to grow a diseased crop is an unneighbourly act, just as it is to allow one's farm to become over-run with weeds. In some districts central treating plants might be established; in others a portable seed-treating outfit might be used. H. J. Kemp, of the Swift Current Experimental Station, appeared on the programme of the convention and delivered a most interesting address on the principles of the new automatic machine which he has produced for the purpose of treating seed grain with organic mercury dust.

The World of Wheat By H. G. L. Strange Director "Crop Testing Plan."

"Tamworths and Tam-worthless pigs! That's what your herd consists of, Mr. Strange."

These were the frank words said to me a few years ago by a neighbour who looked with an expert eye at my hogs.

So, to be equally frank, I said to him: "Reward and Reward-less—that's what your fine field of wheat consists of."

(continued on page 8)

SOCIETY SLANTS

INVERLEA LADIES AID

The Ladies Aid has decided to serve a Chicken Supper in its school Building on Friday, October 8.

CROSSFIELD SOCIAL CREDIT GROUP

Members of the Crossfield Social Credit Group will meet at the home of Mrs. C. Cowling on Friday evening, August 20th, at 8:30 p.m.

The true Blue Pledge of unity for results forms, may be had on application, to any member of the Crossfield Social Credit group.

Church Notices

United Church Services

Sunday, August 22nd.
No Sunday School,
Madden, 11:15, Flower Service
Inverlea, 3:30, Flower Service
Crossfield, 7:30

A hearty welcome to all
Rev. S. Hunt, B.A.B.D., Minister

Church of the Ascension (ANGELICAN)

August 20th. 11.00 a.m. Matins
September 12th. Matins, and opening of Sunday School.
Mr. N. Holms, Standing-in-charge.
Rev. A. D. CURRIE, Rector.

Crossfield Baptist Church

Regular Sunday Services
11:00 a.m. Morning Service
12:00 noon Sunday School
8:00 p.m. Evening Service
Services at Abernethy 3:00 p.m.
Rev. J. H. PICKFORD, B.Th. Minister

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE—Kitchen Range and Kitchen Cabinet. A good buy at reasonable price.
Apply Steves Crossfield. (372p)

USED BINDERS

We have a number of Second-hand Binders, McCormick, McCormick Deering and John Deere for sale. William Laut Crossfield (37c)

FOR SALE—One 6-ft. Deering Binder in good running order—\$35.00. Rees Jones, Crossfield. (372c)

LOST—A pair of Spectacles, in a leather case carrying the name of A. R. McTavish. Finder kindly communicate with the Chronicle. (37c)

FOR SALE—Eight-foot Massey Harris Binder. Fair Shape.
Garnet O'Neil, Crossfield. (37c)
FOR SALE—School Children's Saddle Pony, gentle. C. MacKenzie, Dog Pound. (354p)

Have you tried this column?

A. M. SHAVER FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Park Memorial

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Calgary

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Agent: D. Onkes, Crossfield



1937 Ford Deluxe Coach with heater... \$100.00 reduction
1936 Chev. Sport Coupe... \$775.00
1934 Chev. Standard Coach \$550.00
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Suggestion Made That Huge Sum Should Be Devoted To Reclaiming Drought Areas

Realizing the gravity of the drought situation in Western Canada, the Toronto Globe and Mail sees it as a national emergency. Advocating that the problem should be faced in a practical manner, the article says in part:

In face of devastating crop failures in large sections of western Canada, the Dominion government should set the wheels in motion at once for a Dominion-wide campaign to raise \$400,000,000 to irrigate those great areas of excellent farming land which are subject to recurring periods of excessive drought.

The emergency is as great a challenge to the sense of solidarity and the practical patriotism of the Canadian people as were the various appeals for funds made during the Great War. Where those huge amounts subscribed two decades ago to preserve western civilization were employed in destructive ways, the new call to the patriotism of Canadians is for funds for constructive purposes which should increase for all time the prosperity of large sections of the prairie provinces, and have a great influence on the trade and commerce of the rest of Canada.

There is no doubt about the extent of the calamity, and there can be no doubt that huge expenditures are justified if the climate hazards of the semi-arid regions in the south, and even in the north, can be evaded by intelligent forethought. There are at stake the lives and futures of the people settled in the largest continuous tract of arable land in Canada. There is no question that much of this land, which is of high fertility, is destined from time to time to have all the aspects of desert country if plans are not developed for conserving for future use excess water when it is available.

The sum of \$400,000,000 is mentioned here because it is a big problem, and can only be solved carefully in a big way. That sum is mentioned also because the interest and sinking fund on that amount could be serviced eventually from the increased production of the land benefited. Think of the difference between \$350,000,000 annual production in the prairie provinces in the drought years and a total of \$1,000,000,000 in such a year as 1917. Think of what an important part in that difference a crop of 150,000,000 bushels in a bad year like 1937 makes when compared with a crop of from 400,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels such as Western Canada has produced in years of abundant moisture.

It would be hard for the government to find a period of cheap money more favorable for financing such an enterprise as this than at present. The full amount should be aimed at; and it is hard to conceive of a better way to combat sectionalism than to organize all those Canadians who put Canada and its problems first and district prejudices second, in order to have a Canada-wide campaign of this character.

There have been no irrigation projects of vast extent in the world which have not been criticized in advance and during their construction by people who say that the money is being wasted and that the results will be negligible. There is now too much history on the other side for that argument to hold. Large parts of the most fertile districts of California would to-day be desert but for irrigation. Many of the huge sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands would be impossible without irrigation.

Some will say that there is not enough water in the South and North Saskatchewan and other rivers to irrigate the vast extent of land involved. Assertions of that kind from non-technical sources do not deter Australia from embarking on huge projects though her rivers are fewer and the rainfall much less dependable than in Western Canada.

It is not claimed that irrigation will solve all the problems of the farmer in Western Canada. There still will be bad and good years and hoppers from time to time in various districts, but if the worst hazard of all can be averted it should be done. Useful work can be done in returning to grazing the most unsuitable for that, and in reforesting other tracts which would be most serviceable to the west when dealt with in that way.

There should be no waiting. The emergency is grave, and the policy of giving actual relief year by year to farmers who lose their crops is not good enough. It is not good sense, and if, on the other hand, a liability can be turned into an asset, Canada cannot get started too soon. Many preliminary surveys have been made which will be useful in the

early stages of this project. What further study is needed to best places for dams and best initial areas to be served should be pushed hard. The actual work of building dams on the North and South Saskatchewan or elsewhere will itself be of great assistance to those hard-working men who have lost their crops.

Linking East And West

No One Can Measure The Far-Reaching Effects Of Air Transportation

It will be some time before Canada can look back to measure the importance of the dawn-to-dusk flight Minister of Transport Howe and party made between Montreal and Vancouver. By itself this flight, notable to-day, will be only the guide post, significant as the informal inauguration of the flights which are to come and as a demonstration of the conditions under which, for a time, trans-Canada flying was done. It will be those in-between flights which will write the story of change and progress in our national life.

Already business men at the extremes of the Dominion, many of whom long ago may have determined never to leave the ground, will be calculating the trend of change. Air mail, air express, mean much and will mean increasingly more in their individual schemes of things. Linking the extremes, tying them in with rapid transoceanic service, conjures up plenty for the imagination. Yet this will form only a part of the whole story.

What goes on between the extremes in those subdivisions marked off by the pauses in that flight is equally important. Lethbridge to Vancouver in less than three hours. Vancouver to Winnipeg in eight, Toronto to Winnipeg in less time are commercial links which will contribute their own chapters of change. Laced all the larger centres of the Dominion into a network of rapid communication, join them with the outposts of the North, the industrial and business marts of the South, and a new Canada begins to take shape.

Twenty years after it dawned we are beginning to understand the changes of social and economic life which have developed out of the automobile era. Perhaps we have only begun to grasp the trends. Commercial air transportation brings us the edge of another. We cannot even surmise the expanse of change, because we are still uncertain how far and how fast the policy of giving will take us. But we do know that it should be more than physical and economic, that the closer contacts should do much to overcome the barriers to national understanding and co-operative effort between East and West, between central Canada and its extremes—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Increase Over Last Year

Number And Expenditure Of Tourists In Canada Higher

Increased interest in the Dione quintuplets will jump the number and expenditure of tourists in Canada above the figures for last year and close to it. If it doesn't exceed, the \$300,000,000 spent by tourists in Canada in 1929, the peak year, the Canadian Bank of Commerce forecast in its monthly commercial letter. The letter said an "astoundingly large proportion" of tourists crossing the Niagara frontier intend to visit Callander, Ont., to see the five famous babies. Ontario normally received 60 per cent. of the touring Americans and due to the children of Mr. and Mrs. Olive Dione is expected to continue and maybe better its lead on the other eight provinces.

Preliminary reports indicated the tourist trade for Canada had a 15 per cent. general increase this year, western Canada being well above that percentage and Quebec and the Maritimes between 10 and 15 per cent. Per capita expenditure was also above the figures for the letter said.

According to estimates, there are 275,000 motorcycles in the world. Eighty-five per cent. of these are in Europe.

Women and girls comprise the majority of workers employed in Japan's silk and hosiery industry. Nine Italian universities were established between the years 1300 and 1550.

At a recent banquet in London, 12,000 plates were used, and 100 were broken.

8,000 STATUE TO CANADIAN COW



Hon. Dr. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, unveiled this monument near Woodstock to "Springbank Snow Countess", world-famed Holstein milk producer which died a year ago. It is a life-sized model in metal, painted faithfully in black and white, and mounted on a granite base with a record of the animal's milk production during her 17 years of life. The monument was erected on the farm of T. R. Dent, who bred and owned her.

Is Not Superstitions

Number Thirteen Has Played Big Part In Italian's Life

Joseph Zaffini, native of Italy, who lived in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for several years, vacationed at Halifax safe in the knowledge the number 13 holds no terrors for him. Zaffini came to Canada Dec. 13, 1906.

He started work in a butcher shop at the age of 13.

He worked in the shop for 18 years.

His mother had 13 children.

He has 13 children.

He has two sisters and three sisters-in-law, each with 13 children.

He started his butcher shop in Sault Ste. Marie in 1913.

He retired after 13 years in the business in Canada.

One of his children was born April 13, another June 13.

He has 13 grandchildren.

"And nothing startling has ever happened to me," he remarked triumphantly.

The Super-Salesman

Selling Goods Without Any Effort Is Just A Gift

What is the mysterious "it" that enables the super-salesman to sell more goods than the rest, asks a famous industrial psychologist. It is not mere physical charm, he asserts, citing the case of the middle-aged salesman who has so much "it" that a policeman who came up intending to summon him for over-parking bought a vacuum cleaner instead.

There is no answer to the question and no recipes for perfect salesmanship. It is like mesmerism or the ability to waggle the ears. Some have it, some not.—London Evening News.

When the garden snail comes out of its shell, it leaves its liver and lung inside. This snail has only one foot, on its stomach; only one jaw, and its teeth are on its tongue.

Pillowed Pets Done In Needlepoint



PATTERN 5911

Let this fluffy Tabby-cat and her pal, Rover, bring a cheery note to your home. They're done in needlepoint! Just about the best form of needlework there is—it's only half a cross stitch! Done in wool it's smart and durable. These motifs will make a pair of cushions you'll be proud to own. Get started on this delightful pick-up work right away! The colors are indicated by numbers right on the transfer. Pattern 5911 contains a transfer pattern of a dog 8 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches and a cat 8 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches; material requirements; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (check preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brook pattern book published

Emergency Assistance Provided By Government For Handling Of Livestock

Saskatoon Berries

Several Varieties Have Been Developed At Morden Experimental Station

The development of the farm mound has been one of the most interesting contributions of the Dominion Experimental Farms to home life on the farm. Throughout the Dominion the Experimental Farms have been the means of the introduction of many new fruit varieties and have served as distributing centres of fruits specially suited to local conditions. The Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba, has created an enviable name in Western Canada from its large contribution of new fruits in more or less virgin territory. In addition to developing new types of apples, plums and small fruits suitable to the prairies, the Station has not neglected the native fruits, the most romantic of which is perhaps the Saskatoon.

The Saskatoon is probably the most widely used native fruit, regarded in terms of bulk, among the various fruits taken from Nature's prairie garden, and at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden a number of species and many selections have been grown both for experimental and utilitarian reasons. This year the July crop was a heavy one. The euphonious Indian name Saskatoon is only one of the several applied to this fruit. It is also called Shadblow, Juneberry, Service-berry, Shadblow, and Sugar-pear. The Saskatoon is the species found in thickets across the prairies, and selections are on test at Morden from Moose, Peace River, Churchill River, and many prairie points. The "Success," a variety of somewhat low stature has been named and introduced by southern growers. Several albino varieties are also grown and these white forms vary. One has very large waxy white fruits, which are smooth, juicy, and tender.

The variety "Battarm Shadblow" has been frequently called Sugar-pear. The fruit is comparatively large, bottle-necked, and sweet. The bush is round, compact, with small pointed leaves, and large white flowers borne in threes and fours, whereas the Saskatoons often have eight to twelve flowers on one spike. Two other forms native to Eastern Canada, the Downy Shadblow and the Allegheny Shadblow, appear fully hardy at Morden. However, in terms of fruiting, the native Alder-leaf form, or Saskatoon, appears peerless.

As demonstrated at the Morden Station, cultivation is beneficial to this native shrub, and improvements have been secured from selection. Hybridization may assist still further. In transplanting from the woodlands next April, the Station advises that it is considered best to cut the top of the shrub off within a few inches of the ground. Plants not severely cut back are likely to fail to establish.

A woman who all her life has lived by writing begging letters had her own house in the London suburb, kept several servants and ran a large car. She was living over the rate of \$4,000 a year.

Another man kept two clerks addressing envelopes for begging letters which brought him a large income. He had his own banking account and managed his business on a very scientific scale.

A bird propels itself forward by the back thrust of its wings from a position over its head. The meeting of the wings beneath the body sustains the bird in air until the next back stroke.

The world's loftiest capital is La Paz, Bolivia, which stands on a mountain top 12,470 feet above the sea.

New Eye From Tissue

Doctor In Amherst College Reports Success Of Experiment

The first step in growing a new eye in an adult animal is reported at Woods Hole, Mass., by Dr. E. O. Schottle, of Amherst College, in the Collecting Net.

He changed a bit of a Newt's tail into a crystalline lens. Newts are a species of Salamander. These Newts were adult, a fact which adds to the impressiveness of the achievement.

Newts have the ability to grow new tails when the old ones are cut off. But they never grow new eyes. Dr. Schottle removed the crystalline lens of a Newt eye and planted in its place a bit of tissue from a newly growing tail.

In the eye this tissue continued to grow, but it was no longer new tail. It developed into a "well formed crystalline lens."

Looking After War Horses

An English humane society has for some time been purchasing the old war horses left in Belgium and France at the end of the war. It was found that, although they were very feeble, they were still being worked by farmers. They are being brought back to England, where they are now being allowed to spend the few years left for them in doing nothing at all. There are not many of these war horses left.

Superstition has it that if one's hair is cut during the waxing of the moon, the hair will regrow abundantly.

Florida's area is 58,696 square miles.

With regard to emergency assistance being provided for the drought area of the prairie provinces by the Dominion Government through the Department of Agriculture, there are several policies in operation or about to be put in operation dealing specifically with livestock, namely, the Feeder-Freight, the movement of livestock to feeding areas, the movement of equipment, the feed and fodder, and the cattle market policies.

Under the Feeder-Freight policy the Dominion Government undertakes to refund half the freight costs on cattle purchased at country points in prescribed drought areas and shipped to country points outside these areas in any province of the Dominion, provided the purchaser will retain the cattle for a period of at least three months. Applicants from Eastern Canada or British Columbia who want to go to the drought area personally to select the cattle or lambs which they decide to purchase with the assistance of the Feeder-Freight policy are also allowed the advantage of the Feeder-Freight policy in respect to payment of their one-way railway fare, including expenses. Further information may be obtained from the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or from the stockyards at St. Boniface, Manitoba; at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and at the office of the Western Stock Growers' Association, 28 Michael Building, Calgary, Alberta.

Concerning the movement of livestock to feeding areas, the Dominion Government, in agreement with the Provincial Government concerned undertakes to pay all of the net freight cost on horses, cattle, and sheep, shipped under Provincial Certificate to suitable feeding areas and returned, in any of the Prairie Provinces, and in British Columbia, such shipments to be made before December 31, 1937.

Respecting the movement of equipment policy, the Dominion Government must agree with the Provincial Government concerned undertakes to pay the net cost of freight on equipment that may be transported to areas where feed is available by those who desire to provide feed supplies for themselves.

The Feed and Fodder Policy covers payment for feed and fodder, together with the net cost of freight thereon, supplied by the Provincial Government. Provincial Government representatives and individuals who are not in a position to pay for it themselves. The prices paid for such feed are subject to agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Feed and fodder are graded by Dominion representatives, and supplies are limited to such amounts as are necessary to maintain the minimum stock required for family needs.

The Cattle Market. Policy provisions a plan by which cattle may be assembled and classified at shipping points or at grazing reserves, and marketed either for feeding purposes or for slaughter. This is intended to serve drought-area farmers who have small numbers of cattle and consequently are at a disadvantage in marketing.

Harvesting Big Wheat Crop

Japan Has Close To Fifty Million Bushels This Year

Japan will this year harvest the biggest wheat crop in that country's history—close to the fifty million bushels which constitute "the ideal quantity" under the Nipponese five-year-plan. The objective of that plan is to increase the Japanese production of wheat to a quantity equivalent to the amount consumed within the country, but allowing for importations from Canada, Australia and elsewhere to provide high-grade wheat for milling better grades of flour or for slaughter. This is self-sufficiency in wheat, Japan grows less dependent on the outside world for its basic food supply. And correspondingly cocky toward the world in its war policies.

The Englishman Wen

An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman were arguing as to which of their respective countries had the lightest tax.

The Irishman, full tilt at the obvious, led with, "We have men of Cork."

The Scotsman: "Yes, but we have men of Ayr."

"But," said the Cockney, "we have lightermen on the Thames." It was enough.

The U.S. Navy has picked Seadragon, Sealion, Seatraveller, and Seawolf as the names of four new submarines.

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 The council of the village of Crossfield will meet in the Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.
 By Order of the Village Council.
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CROSSFIELD CHATTER

Howard Halliday of Didsbury was a visitor in town Sunday.

Ed. Gilson from away out West took in Sunday's Ball game.

Mrs. A. Hunter is a patient in the Holy Cross Hospital Calgary.

Miss Opal Blough is a patient in the Calgary General Hospital.

Mesdames D. H. McFadyen and E. Devins were city visitors on Tuesday.

Miss Emily Marston of Airdrie was a visitor at the Rectory last week.

Mrs. Annie Smyth celebrates another birthday tomorrow. Many Happy Returns of the Day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. O'Neill are visiting with Mr. O'Neill's sister Mrs. York at Windermere B.C.

Thresholders Liens can be obtained at the secretary's office of the M. D. of Rosebud, see R.D. Sutherland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rodefer of Los Angeles visited at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Garnet O'Neil last weekend.

Miss G. Lamont of Saskatoon is visiting with her Aunts and Uncles the McCaskills.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Tweedle, of Milk River are visiting with Mr. & Mrs. N. Tweedle.

Mrs. Anthony of Legal returned home this week after visiting with her sister Mrs. M. Nichol.

Mrs. A. Hinchcliffe and son Ronald of Strathmore were guests of Mrs. A. D. Currie on Sunday last.

Mrs. W. Brooks and children of Calgary are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hall.

Mrs. Hepworth of Bonners Ferry U.S.A. is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Sid Willis.

Mrs. J. Belshaw and family also Miss Constance Waterhouse returned Sunday from Sylvan Lake.

Mrs. H. J. Reeves and family returned Monday from a visit with friends at Carbon.

The Misses Edlund of Calgary are visiting their brother A. E. Edlund.

Mr. and Mrs. Tredaway and two daughters visited at Champion this week.

Mr. J. Volk former town policeman gave the old town the once over this week and reports O.K.

Mrs. R. Waterhouse and Miss K. Waterhouse are spending a holiday in Calgary.

The Misses Mary and Margaret McLaren of Calgary who have been guests of Miss Wilda Laut for the past few weeks left yesterday for Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner and children of Kinuso Alberta spent a few days at the home of the former's sister Mrs. Donald Cameron.

Gordon Wood sustained a broken arm while out West Saturday. Dr. Whillans took the little chap to Calgary Wednesday.

Mrs. D. E. Voden of Madden returned from Seafort Ontario, this week, where she had been called owing to the death of her brother.

Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Currie left Tuesday morning for New Westminster B.C. where Mr. Currie will be in charge of Holy Trinity Church for four Sundays.

PATTER

Boyd of the Commerce looking downcast. Drafts are bothersome.

Adam Cruickshank renewing acquaintances on old Broadway.

Norman Johnson says, only 105 more shopping days to Christmas.

A charming young matron saying Ye Editor has gone Swedish he uses Y's for J's.

Nyal Tweedle singing "Home on the Range" at a moving job at the Oliver Cafe. George Lim's approval was xxxxxx

As the song says "Toodle-oo"

Midgets.

(continued from front page) while Fleming allowed four hits, no walks, seven strikeouts.

Winning pitcher, Alexander; losing pitcher, Sharp.

Batteries
 Nanton: Alexander and Loree.
 Crossfield: Sharp, J. Fleming and Hall.

SECOND GAME
 Crossfield scored two runs in the first, Carmichael and Hall crossing the plate. J. Fleming made a good sacrifice hit, and Earl Hopper a two base hit. Wickerson scored in the fourth and Hall in the fifth, Hall taking good advantage of two errors and stretched a one-base hit into a run.

Nanton scored through Kinney and Fetherston.

Fleming had the Nanton boys handcuffed, and in this game he gave 6 hits, 1 walk, 7 strikeouts, left on bases seven.

Alexander 5 hits, 0 walks, 10 strikeouts, left on bases 5.

Outstanding for Nanton were pitcher Alexander, who handled both games, and T. Fetherston, who was the best batter on either side; out of seven trips to the plate he got five hits, one walk and got on base through an error.

Fleming fanned two, Hall made a nice catch of a foul hit. In the last of the seventh, of the second game, Carmichael made a nice catch in deep centre. In the 4th of the same game, G. Fleming, hitting for B. Hopper, with two away, made a safe hit to score Wickerson.

Teams
 B. Trull, ss; F. Kinney, 3b; B. Loree, c; T. Fetherston, 1b; S. Caspel, 2b; A. Alexander, p; G. Garbutt; rf; G. McPherson, cf; D. Kitchen, rf.

B. Hopper, 2b; W. Hall, c; J. Carmichael, cf; E. Hopper, 3b; J. Fleming, ss & p; L. Sharp, p; & ss; E. Wickerson, 1b; R. Laut, 3b; G. Fleming, rf; M. O'Neill, 2b; H. Wigle, lf; D. O'Neill, rf; W. Stewart, lf; C. McMillan, rf; J. Stevens, 2b.

After the game the visitors were entertained at a Fathers and Sons Supper, served in the Masonic Hall.

The World of Wheat
 (continued from page 4)

We were both astonished to hear these things, but we learned something from each other, nevertheless.

Those producing pigs should know the five points of their animals. Equally so is it important for wheat producers to know how to distinguish the different varieties one from another, for many a man who thinks he is growing good Marquis wheat may, it is true, have a little of this variety in his fields, but as one humorist has said: "Sometimes hardly enough to hurt."

How are the wheat varieties identified? Just as easily as pigs or chickens or cattle are distinguished, once you know how.

Future "World of Wheat" articles will show the characters of the various varieties. Those who are interested in such a study should harvest this fall and preserve a few wheat sheaves from their fields.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Drought causing reduction in Argentine acreage—Dominion Bureau estimates Canadian spring wheat acreage condition as only 35 percent—Unfavorable Australian crop advices—Reins delay Russian and Hungarian harvest—Italy purchases Hungarian wheat—Hail damage in Western Canada—European apple and pear prospects desolate.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Russian wheat offers received in England—Favourable Monsoon helps Indian crops—Australia offering wheat freely—Dominion Bureau's wheat acreage estimate for Prairie Provinces increased slightly—European harvest progressing favourably—U.S. Department of Agriculture's wheat and corn estimates increased—Harvesting underway in Prairie Provinces.

Senoritas

(continued from front page) Garfield: 11 hits, 15 runs, 8 errors. Battery: Lillian Reid, Esther Goetzen and Martha Goetzen.

Crossfield: 14 hits, 18 runs, 5 errors. Battery: Mary Murdoch and Cora Hall.

Winning pitcher, Murdoch; losing pitcher, Reid.

Garfield: Martha Goetzen, c; Esther Goetzen, p; Lila Weidner, 1b; Lillian Reid, p & rf; Gesine Goetzen, 3b; June Jacobson, ss; Jean Thompson, lf; Mary Good, cf; Hazel Ray, 2b.

Crossfield: Cora Hall, c; Margaret Cameron, 1b; Olita Bills, 2b; Mary Murdoch, p; lo Waterhouse, rf; Mary (Babe) Poffenroth, ss; Pat Waterhouse, 3b; Sylvia Richardson, lf; Louise Robinson, cf.

The visitors were entertained by the locals at the Oliver Hotel, after the game.

A return game will be played at Garfield tonight (Thursday).

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